



PEFC DK 001-2
English version

PEFC Denmark's **Forestry Standard**

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1. Introduction

These guidelines are a part of the Danish PEFC certification system for sustainable forest management (in the following mentioned as "the Danish scheme").

This standard specifies requirements for sustainable forest management and requirements for documentation and registration under the Danish scheme. The forestry standard is normative for forest owners, who want to get certified under the Danish scheme.

This standard has been developed by PEFC Denmark for the certification of Danish forests carried out by independent certification bodies. The forestry standard is based on the Danish operational guidelines for sustainable forestry, which were drawn up in April 2001 and experiences gained during the first 5-year period the standard have been in force in Denmark. The Danish operational guidelines for sustainable forestry are the Danish implementation of the Pan-European operational level guidelines for sustainable forest management.

PEFC Denmark's forestry standard is approved by PEFC Denmark on 29 April 2002 and by PEFC Council on 15 October 2002. The Forestry standard has been reviewed as a part of the 5-yearly review of the Danish scheme and approved by PEFC Denmark on 14th March 2007, with amendments approved 18th October 2007.

The fundamental principles mentioned below have been taken into consideration in the development of the standard:

1. The objective of PEFC certification, both forest certification and chain-of-custody certification, is to promote sustainable forest management.
2. PEFC is a single-issue certification scheme; its claims concern sustainable forestry only and the wood or fibre chain from the forest to consumers.
3. The forestry standard of PEFC Denmark aims to fulfil the needs for forest properties of all types and areas.

2. Scope

This standard specifies criteria and requirements for documentation for certification of for sustainable forest management under the Danish scheme.

Forest owners can apply for either individual certification of their forest or certification through an umbrella organisation (group certification).

The standard shall be applied for the following types of areas:

- Forest areas designated as forest reserve land
- Other forest covered areas
- Uncovered nature areas, which constitutes an integrated part of the forest or forest property

The standard CANNOT be applied for the following types of areas:

- Agricultural areas in rotation
- Gardens and yards belonging to the property

As a basis all the certifiable area of a property should form a part of the certification. The owner can choose to parcel out the property into smaller management units of which only some of the units form a part of the certification. Continuous forest covered areas cannot be parcelled out to different management units and shall be certified together. The delimitation shall explicit appear on a map. If an owner chooses only to certify a part of the properties certifiable area further documentation for chain of custody is required.

The standard shall be implemented on the forest property by:

- Individual certification of the forest property, or
- Group certification under an umbrella organisation.

The requirements for certification of umbrella organisations are set up in "PEFC Denmark's guidelines for certification of umbrella organisations - PEFC DK 003-3".

3. References

The Danish forestry standard is based upon:

- The six criteria of the Helsinki Process, Resolution H1. www.mcpfe.org/resolutions/helsinki
- The Lissabon Resolution (L2): Pan-European Criteria, Indicators and Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management including annex 1: Pan-European Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management and annex 2: Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management (www.mcpfe.org)
- The Danish operational guidelines for sustainable forestry. The guidelines can be found in The Danish national forest programme (www.sns.dk)
- ILO core conventions as adopted by the International Labour Organisation (www.ilo.org)
- Practical experiences gained through the first 5 years validity of the forestry standard in Denmark

4. Definitions

For the purposes of the Danish scheme, the relevant definitions given in "List of words and definitions for the Danish PEFC certification scheme for sustainable forest management PEFC DK 007-1" apply.

5. The forest owner's responsibilities

Certification of a forest property is confirmed in an agreement between the forest owner and the certification body/umbrella organisation. The agreement shall be valid for at least one year and as a maximum 5 years.

The forest owner is committed to fulfilling the following obligations:

- 1) PEFC Denmark's forestry standard
- 2) Relevant legislation and regulation regulating forest management in Denmark. A minimum list of relevant legislation can be seen in annex 1.
- 3) To accept control through third-party auditing from the certifying body

6. General requirements for the forest management

As mentioned the Danish forestry standard builds upon the Danish operational guidelines for sustainable forestry at management unit level.

The requirements to the forest management in the guidelines is maintained as regards the content, but have been modified or reworded as a result of either the practical experiences gained through the first 5 years or to make the criteria more consistent and to increase the readability. Besides the criteria have been re-grouped into 5 groups.

The below mentioned preface to the original guideline have been kept as an integrated part of PEFC Denmark's forestry standard and have to be read as a general statement and a frame for the management.

"The guidelines for sustainable forest management are based on the principles for near-to-nature forest management. Near-to-nature forest management has a clear financial aim and also entails that forest management can be planned in support of continuity of the forest through facilitating natural regeneration in the future. This means that the choice of species will be based on ecological adaptability to the site, a fact that will promote use of site-adaptable trees and shrubs, particularly indigenous ones. A forest where near-to-nature forest management is applied will typically consist of a mixture of many different tree species, comprising many different age groups. Near-to-nature forest management also means that use of ancillary substances and materials is minimised or avoided altogether. Near-to-nature forest management supports and strengthens general forest health and durability, resistance against climate change, biodiversity and environmental protection.

Finally, near-to-nature forest management will create attractive forests with a high degree of continuity, thereby strengthening the social functions of the forest, e.g. their use for outdoor recreation and general awareness rising on nature.

It is, however, clear that even "nature-friendly", near-to-nature forest management cannot stand alone in its classic form. It must be supplemented by a range of special measures aimed specifically at promoting the economic, ecological and social aspects of sustainability.

In general, it is recommended that conversion should only commence when a stand reaches its optimum rotation age, or in connection with necessary felling of existing stands, when conversion is technically feasible and financially beneficial. As a result, it will take one or more generations of trees before a full conversion of all forests into near-to-nature structures has taken place. Correspondingly, it will also take a long time before the expected ecological effects fully materialise.

The ecological aspect is to be strengthened by designating stands or forests as "untouched" areas, by taking steps to secure key biotopes, by rehabilitating "natural" wetlands and by letting dying and decaying dead trees remain in the forest.

Among other things, the social element entails steps to preserve cultural heritage (ancient monuments, old management regimes, etc.), good working conditions for employees and excellent scope for outdoor recreation. It is a well-documented fact that forests are an important setting for people's outdoor recreation, which means that they constitute a significant aspect of Danish welfare. This function should be strengthened by means of good access conditions in forests, e.g. by establishing and maintaining roads and pathways, by establishing open-air facilities and areas for more intensive outdoor pursuits.

Finally, the economic aspect is addressed through the opportunity to use parts of the areas for intensive management systems, which are not in accordance with near-to-nature principles."

7. Criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management

The following criteria consist of the Danish operational guidelines for sustainable forestry on forest management unit level from April 2001, which has been reviewed according to experiences gained through the first 5 years validity of the forestry standard in Denmark and new knowledge. The criteria has been grouped in 5 groups:

1. Regeneration of the forest
2. Structure of the forest
3. Management of the forest – wood production and traditional management initiatives
4. Management of the forest – protection of nature, game, outdoor life, culture history and other interests
5. Social economic functions and conditions of the forest

The structure of the criteria:

X. – The general grouping of the criteria.

X.1 – The criteria for sustainable forest management defined by PEFC Denmark.

I X.1.1 – Indicators and/or verifiers relating to the criteria.

1. Regeneration of the forest

- 1.1. Where species and provenances are adapted to the site and it is technical and economic justifiably, self or natural regeneration shall be applied.
 - I 1.1.1. Evaluation of the use of self or natural regeneration by means of the planting registration.
- 1.2. Where local experience and site conditions are in favour of a change of species and/or provenance or enrichment with additional species, planting or sowing can take place.
 - I 1.2.1. Evaluation of the planting registration.
- 1.3. Forest stands with a potential for natural regeneration shall, in principle, be regenerated without clear-cutting. Where clear-cutting still takes place, negative effects should be reduced through, for example, maintaining natural regeneration in the area. The size of the clear cuts can only exceptional exceeds 2 ha.
 - I 1.3.1. Spot checking of the clear cut size
 - I 1.3.2. Evaluation of the planting registration
- 1.4. Soil preparation shall be limited. However superficial soil preparations in points and rows, which aims to copy the natures own methods (wild boar, uprooted trees ect) can be applied. Other types of soil preparation can only be applied where it is a suitable step in the conversion phase. A reason for the choice of method shall be given.
 - I 1.4.1. Statement of the part of the area that has been soil prepared with the arguments for the choice of method.
 - I 1.4.2. Evaluation of the given reasons for an alternative choice of method.
- 1.5. The use of indigenous species and locally adapted provenances shall be maintained or encouraged. A share of minimum 20% and 50% at poor respectively better soils shall be aimed for.
 - I 1.5.1. Increasing use of indigenous species – until 20% at poor soils respectively 50% at better soils.
 - I 1.5.2. Evaluation of the planting registration.
- 1.6. Non-indigenous species may only be used where they do not pose a threat to the registered nature values of the forest and are adapted to the site.
 - I 1.6.1. Evaluation of the planting registration.
 - I 1.6.2. Registrations of nature values have been fulfilled and are used in the planning.
- 1.7. Genetic modified plant material may not be use at the regeneration of the forest.
 - I 1.7.1. Evaluation of the planting registration.

2. The structure of the forest

- 2.1. The permanent forest cover and forest climate shall be maintained and improved by:
- Use of forest regeneration types, which will ensure permanent canopy cover.
 - Retaining sufficient biomass on the site
 - Secure balance between harvesting and growth rates in the long term and
 - Reduced use of clear-cutting
- This doesn't prevent establishment and management of open nature areas, areas with coppicing forests, grazing forests and intensive woodland operations (Christmas trees and decorative greenery in short rotation) and other special management as long as it comes within the scope of the forest act and the exemption possibilities.
- I 2.1.1. The use of clear cuttings is reduced continuously.
 - I 2.1.2. Evaluation of the development in the forests regeneration methods by the planting registration.
 - I 2.1.3. The harvest are not allowed to exceed the growth rate in the long term
- 2.2. Natural succession processes and a mixture of tree species, including species associated to the main species, shall be promoted. The forest shall be structured to comprise various tree species of varying ages. Advantage of the natural variation of the site shall be taken to obtain a varied selection of tree species. The forest management shall support this development.
- I 2.2.1. Increasing part of the area with a mixture of tree species is evaluated according to the planting method cf. the planting registration and the specific management.
 - I 2.2.2. Evaluation of the distribution of tree species and age classes by means of the stand list.
 - I 2.2.3. Evaluation of the coordination of choice of tree species with existing soil analyses - Forest soil mapping or other soil analyses.
- 2.3. Minimum 3-5 trees corresponding to 10 m³ wood on the root shall successively be left naturally dying and decaying in managed forest (nesting trees and deadwood).
- I 2.3.1. Minimum 3-5 trees or 10 m³ wood on the root have been left naturally dying and decaying in managed forest.
- 2.4. Within the first 10 years period a minimum of 5% of the total forest covered forest area shall be designated as untouched forest. There has to be a positive development in the area designated as untouched forest within the first validity period of the certificate unless 5% already have been designated. Untouched forest shall especially be designated where:
- The conservation of unique biological values requires that the forest is left untouched
 - Where untouched forest supports networks (e.g. corridors) in the landscape and
 - Where it is to be considered feasible based on an ecological and economic assessment.
- Units that once have been designated as untouched forest cannot be replaced by another silvicultural system. The timeframe to reach the goal of at least 5 % untouched forest area can at properties with a high share of conifers (more than 90 %) exceed 10 years. For properties like that a plan for designation of untouched forest shall be in place within the first validity period of the certificate.
- I 2.4.1. Areas with untouched forest are increasing up to 5% within the first 10 years from the date the certificate was issued first time.
 - I 2.4.2. A positive development in the area designated as untouched forest within the first validity period of the certificate can be identified unless 5% of the area already has been designated as untouched.
- 2.5. Near-to-nature and stable forest fringes or similar structures with a high fraction of indigenous species shall be maintained. Where Near-to-nature and stable forest fringes or similar structures with a high fraction of indigenous species are not to be found, such structures shall be established concurrently with the conversion of the forest.
- I 2.5.1. Inner and outer forest fringes have been maintained and are considered through the management.
 - I 2.5.2. Forest fringes are established along inner and outer marginal zones.
- 2.6. Characteristic old trees from original forest fringes shall be maintained when the forest is delineated by afforestation.
- I 2.6.1. Old trees from original forest fringes have been maintained.

3. Management of the forest – wood production and traditional management initiatives

- 3.1. Forest management shall encourage the production of products, which is demanded on the market and is suitable for the specific forest management conditions. Production of high-quality timber shall be a part of the production if possible.
 - I 3.1.1. Evaluation of the distribution of tree species and age classes.
- 3.2. Logging, transport and regeneration techniques which spare/protect the site and the stand shall be applied. The spillage of oil through forest management operations or the indiscriminate disposal of waste on forestland shall be strictly avoided. To have the best conditions for natural regeneration it is an aim to gain and secure a favourable soil condition.
 - I 3.2.1. Statement of ground cultivated areas including statement of used method cf. the planting registrations.
 - I 3.2.2. Evaluation of Logging, transport and regeneration techniques.
- 3.3. Permanent transport lines shall be established in the forest and in individual stands concurrently with the logging activities.
 - I 3.3.1. The use of transport lines is evaluated.
- 3.4. The fertilized area shall continuous be reduced resulting in a complete phase out in the long run. The use of fertilizers, besides the use at the intensive managed forest covered areas, can only take place where no particular interest is depending on the poor nutrient status of the site and then only in connection with the regeneration phase or where the soil historically has been degraded as a result of overexploitation. Nutrients received from the surrounding environment must be included as a part of this compensation.
 - I 3.4.1. The fertilizer plan provides a basis for evaluation of the use of fertilizers at the property.
- 3.5. The potential of the soil to yield nutrients through decomposition of minerals shall be taken into consideration when nutrients are extracted as a consequence of logging and such extraction of nutrients may be compensated, including loss of nutrients caused by leaching. Nutrients received from the surrounding environment must be included as a part of this compensation.
- 3.6. Management systems relying on continuous use of pesticides and rodenticides shall be subject to a development to gradually eliminate application of pesticides during the conversion phase, with the aim of eliminating the application of pesticides in the long run.
 - I 3.6.1. The pesticide application plans provides a basis for evaluation of the use of pesticides at the property.
- 3.7. Fire protection plans are recommended and firebreaks should be established at vulnerable sites.
 - I 3.7.1. Fire protection plans exist, where it is relevant.
- 3.8. At smaller areas of the forest covered area intensive management regimes can be applied, e.g. production of Christmas trees and decorative greenery and feeding crops for game. Location and management of such activities shall be developed towards more nature and environmentally friendly principles. Use of pesticides and compensation fertilization should be minimized. This type of production cannot be considered as being in accordance with near-to-nature principles and products from these areas cannot be sold as PEFC certified. The total area with Christmas trees and decorative greenery may not exceed 10% of the total forest covered area.
 - I 3.8.1. The fertilizer plan provides a basis for evaluation of whether the use of fertilizers have been minimised at intensive managed areas.
 - I 3.8.2. The pesticide application plan provides a basis for evaluation of whether the use of pesticides have been minimised at intensive managed areas
 - I 3.8.3. The area of the intensive managed areas does not exceed 10% of the total forest covered area.

4. Management of the forest – protection of nature, game, outdoor life, culture history and other interests

- 4.1. Rare indigenous species shall be protected or encouraged.
 - I 4.1.1. Registrations of §3-areas (nature protection act) and other nature values are in place and are considered through the management.
- 4.2. Registered nature values shall be considered when planning and carrying out forest operations.
 - I 4.2.1. Registrations of nature values have been fulfilled and are used in the planning.
- 4.3. Fencing in the forest shall be done in a way that don't block or hinder the passage of wildlife. After use the fences shall be taken down.
 - I 4.3.1. Evaluation of fencing practice.
- 4.4. Wildlife management shall comply with multiple use management. This also applies to selection of locally adapted tree species and the possibilities for self and natural regeneration.
 - I 4.4.1. Evaluation of the wildlife influence on the regeneration possibilities
- 4.5. Feeding crops shall be grown on arable land. Where exceptional needs are present, feeding crops could be grown at storage sites for timber, in firebreaks and other small open areas. Feeding crops shall be calculated as a part of the intensive managed area.
 - I 4.5.1. Evaluation of the placement of the feeding crops.
- 4.6. Coppice forest and other old forest management regimes of particular cultural, historical, biological value, or value for the landscape, shall be continued according to the original principles. Older types of woodland operations include: coppicing forests, grazing forests, Oak thickets (=egekrat), forest meadows or selective felling.
 - I 4.6.1. Areas with Coppice forest and other old forest management regimes area managed according to the original principles.
- 4.7. Lakes, ponds, streams, bogs, heathlands, coastal meadows or marshes, water meadows and commons associated with the forests, which have been altered through draining or other interventions, shall as far as possible be re-established to their original state, taking into consideration the economic consequences and the stability of the stand.
- 4.8. Due regard in management shall be paid to historic sites and cultural heritage and the forest management must ensure maintenance of these sites.
 - I 4.8.1. Registrations of historic sites and relics of the past have been fulfilled and are used in the planning
- 4.9. Opportunities for outdoor recreation and nature experience in the forest shall be secured and improved by i.a. easy access, including the maintenance and establishment of roads and pathways, clearing of scenic views and designation of particular sites for more intensive recreational activities.
 - I 4.9.1. Registrations of the access conditions to the forest, existing roads and bigger paths and special facilities for the outdoor recreation have been fulfilled.
 - I 4.9.2. Due regard have been paid to the outdoor life if the infrastructure is rearranged.
- 4.10. Recreational activities causing stress to the forest may be regulated in order to protect particularly vulnerable areas.
 - I 4.10.1. Registrations of nature values have been fulfilled and are used in the planning of stressing outdoor activities.

5. Social economic functions and conditions of the forest.

- 5.1. The owner of the forest and his employees shall hold the best possible knowledge for supporting sustainable forest management. One measure in this context would be to register:
- The utilisation of the forest (production as well as recreation)
 - Public regulations (conservation areas, etc.)
 - Nature values
 - Historical sites etc
- I 5.1.1. Registrations of preservation areas, protected areas, historic sites and relics of the past and nature values have been fulfilled.
- I 5.1.2. Employees and contractors have been instructed in the forestry standard. Ansatte og entreprenører er instrueret i skovstandarden, og denne er udmøntet på ejendommen.
- I 5.1.3. Dokumentation for gennemført efteruddannelse af relevans for skovstandarden.
- 5.2. Particular landscape features and functions of the forest shall continuously be maintained and improved.
- I 5.2.1. Due regard in the management planning has been paid to landscape features and functions.
- 5.3. The forest owner and his employees shall be ready to enter into a dialogue on forest management with the local community aiming at the optimal use of knowledge available on the ecology and history of the forest.
- I 5.3.1. Registration of arrangements, excursions, meetings, enquiries from users etc.
- 5.4. The owner of the forest shall supervise and monitor forest management and shall ensure that employees as well as contractors carry out their tasks in a safe and qualified manner in compliance with current guidelines for forest management, including the relevant legislation.
- I 5.4.1. A plan for education and / or information of employees and contractors in connection with sustainable forest management has been prepared - . for maskinførere bør indholdet svare til Skovskolens certifikatuddannelse for maskinfører i naturnær skovdrift
- 5.5. All collective agreements shall be respected, just as management must take place in respect of the ILO Conventions on workers' rights, safety and health.
- ILO's core conventions:
- No 29: Forced Labour, 1930
 - No 87: Freedom of Associations and Protection of the Right to Organise, 1948
 - No 98: Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining, 1949
 - No 100: Equal Remuneration. 1951
 - No 105: Abolition of Forced Labour, 1957
 - No 111: Discrimination (Employment and Occupation), 1958
 - No 138: Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, 1973
 - No 182: Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
- All the conventions have been ratified in Denmark
- I 5.5.1. All collective agreements have been respected
- I 5.5.2. The forest management is carried out in respect for ILO core conventions 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, 182.

8. Requirements on management planning and registrations

A forest management system for the forest property shall be established and maintained as described in the following:

1. The forest owner shall define a policy and an objective for the sustainable forest management, which are in accordance with the forestry standard.

The objective shall contain:

- An overall objective for the forest property
- All essential partial objectives and policies for the forest management

2. The forest owner shall ensure that the employees and contractors are familiar with relevant parts of the policy and the objectives.

3. The written documentation for the forest property shall be available for the certification body that shall conduct the audit. The documentation can be either an IT based management system, an existing management plan, a green management plan or similar. The written documentation shall include the following:

3.1. Policy and objectives for the forest management.

3.2. The written procedures for controlling all documents and registrations required by this standard to ensure that:

- a) They can be located;
- b) They are periodically reviewed, revised as necessary and approved for adequacy by authorized personnel;
- c) The current version of relevant documents is available at all locations where operations essential to the effective functioning of the management system are performed;
- d) Obsolete documents are promptly removed from all points of issue and points of use or otherwise assured against unintended use.

Documentations shall be legible, dated (with dates of revision) and readily identifiable. Procedures shall be established and maintained concerning the creation and modification of various types of documents.

3.3. A written procedure for the forest owner's yearly evaluation of the forest management relating to the defined policy and objectives.

3.4. Forest maps showing certified areas on forest properties larger than 20 ha. Requirements for the forest map:

- a) The certified area shall be identified on the map (including uncovered areas constituting an integrated part of the forest)
- b) The map shall be produced in a scale of 1:4000-1:10000.
- c) The map should include the delineation of the forest, the roads and passages.

3.5. Documented management registrations located to afdeling/litra:

- a) Planting registrations containing:
 - a. Size of the area
 - b. Year
 - c. Planting method – including soil preparation if any
 - d. Tree species / provenances
 - e. Former tree species

- b) Yearly located consumption of pesticides at stand level.

- c) Yearly located consumption of fertilizer at stand level.
- d) Plans for education and information of employees and contractors

3.6. Documented registrations of:

- a) Preservation areas, § 3 protection areas of the nature protection act registered by the authorities and the forest act § 28 areas
- b) Historic sites and relics of the past registered by the authorities
- c) Nature values. E.g. key biotopes registering important habitats for plants and animals. (Can be a 'nøglebiotopregistrering', a 'naturværdibedømmelse' or the owners own registration of the nature values at the property.
- d) Access possibilities to the forest (roads and paths) and special installations for outdoor recreation (can be fire places, primitive campsites, forest playgrounds, views, parking areas ect.)

3.7. A stand list. The information for each department shall at least contain information about:

- a) Size of the area
- b) Main tree species
- c) Extent of important mixed species
- d) Age/age from seed
- e) Application of areas without tree cover

3.8. Registrations of received remarks about the forest or the forest management from external parts.

4. Forest owners that choose only to certify a part of the forest property shall document chain of custody for products sold as PEFC certified. As a minimum the following shall be documented:

- 4.1. The forest owner shall ensure that the certified raw material is separated or clearly identifiable at all stages of the production or trading process.
- 4.2. At the point of sale or transfer of the certified products to another entity, the forest owner shall provide the customer with a document verifying compliance with the chain of custody requirements.
- 4.3. The forest owner shall ensure that all delivery documentation of the certified products clearly states at least the following information:
 - a) Identification of the certified part of the forest property
 - b) Specification of tree specie(s)
 - c) Quantity of delivery
 - d) Additional identification of the wood if any
 - e) Date of delivery / delivery period / accounting period
- 4.4. The forest owner shall appoint a member of the management who, irrespective of other responsibilities, shall have overall responsibility and authority for the chain of custody.
- 4.5. The forest owner shall establish and maintain records of all purchased forest based raw material including information on its origin to provide evidence of conformity with the requirements and its effectiveness and efficiency. The forest owner shall maintain the records for a minimum period of five years.

Annex 1 - Relevant Danish legislation

Not translated to English

The links refers to www.retsinfo.dk

[Bekendtgørelse om anvendelse af affald til jordbrugsformål](#) - Slambekendtgørelsen

[Bekendtgørelse om handel med forstligt formeringsmateriale](#)

[Feriebogen](#)

[Lov om arbejdsmiljø](#) – Arbejdsmiljøloven

[Lov om arbejdsret](#) - Arbejdsretsloven

[Lov om bygningsfredning og bevaring af bygninger og bymiljøer](#)

[Lov om jagt og vildtforvaltning](#) – Jagt- og vildtforvaltningsloven

[Lov om journal over brug af plantebeskyttelsesmidler og eftersyn af udstyr til udbringning af plantebeskyttelsesmidler i jordbruget](#)

[Lov om kemiske stoffer og produkter](#) - Kemikalieloven

[Lov om miljø og genteknologi](#) – Miljø- og genteknologiloven

[Lov om miljøbeskyttelse](#) – Miljøbeskyttelsesloven

[Lov om miljømål](#) - Miljømålsloven

[Lov om miljøvurdering af planer og programmer](#)

[Lov om naturbeskyttelse](#) - Naturbeskyttelsesloven

[Lov om okker](#) - Okkerloven

[Lov om planlægning](#) – Planloven

[Lov om Planteskadegørere](#)

[Lov om råstoffer](#) - Råstofloven

[Lov om skove](#) - Skovloven

[Lov om vandløb](#) - Vandløbsloven